PROPRIETOS AND SPITOS OFFERN W. CHENER OF WARRANT AND FUTTON BES

Town come to addresse.

This DARLY RESEARD 2 series per copy of you manked.

This WESKLY RESEARD acres thank day at the create per copy, or to per acresse, as the research search to the per acresses, as the research search to the town of the copy and LETTERS by wall for & abscription or with adver-

____ AMUSEMENT S THIS EVENING.

BRUADWAY THEAT AR. Broadway-SHOCKING EVENTS SONERY THEATY & BOWERY-FACSTON-SCHOOL FOR Willio S, Bready Ay BELLA - RED SHOME AND WHITE MATEURAL TO RATE, Chatham et Maoir Well-

WALLACK THEATRE, Broadway-THE SCHOLAR-ARRICH - MURCUM - Afternoon BAMBOOMING - PHE SHEAR THE AMERICAN OFERS HOUSE, 472 Bread

MOST DE MINSTELL HALL, 400 Byondway Everopian BY MLET'S OPERA HOUSE 559 Broadway - Buck BOLK WORLD, 377 and 579 SPORGURY - Afternoon and

Ness York, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

We the Public.

The New York HERALD has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America. The Daily BERALD circulates nearly sixty Chousen

The Weekly editions—sublished on Heteroay and Sun by-reach a circulation of nearly severly incusond absolu

The aggregate facue of the Hanard establishment is Seest four Aundred thousand aboets per week, or over many millions of shorts per annum.

Malls for Europe.

deneta per day.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-HOPTION 1 OR EUROPE. Ene Reyal mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, vill leave Jersey City, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-past less e'clock in the forenoon. The WHELLY HERALD, (printed in French and English.)

saif-past nine o'clock in the merning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following place

LAMENGOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise s'reet.
LAMENGOL. Jehwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street
PARES. Livingston. Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse

PROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate yesterday the death of Mr. Snod grass, late a member of the House, was announced and the customary resolutions adopted.

The House agreed to a resolution fixing upon the 14th of August for the adjournment of Congress The Senate has passed a resolution to adjourn or the 3d of July to the third Monday in October. If the Representatives exhibit a disposition to push forward the public business, it is probable the Se nators will recede and concur in the House resolu Sion. There were but one hundred and forty men

bers present in the House yesterday. Gur Washington despatch states that the resigna-tion of Charles O'Conor, United States Attorney for This district, has been accepted. When we asserted that Mr. O'Conor had for the third time tendere the resignation of his office, and that the Presiden could not, if he had the least self-respect remaining, longer refuse its acceptance, the junior orga of the administration at the capital displayed its Ignorance and silliness by denying the statement Our information, as usual, was correct.

The Senate to-day commences business in earnest and it is said the Cuban question will be brought up. Should the President transmit form the basis of message on that subject, it will form the basis of action; if he does not, the Southern democrate will start an independent movement.

The new city government was inaugurated yester day, amid great rejoicing.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

We publish in another column two proclamations from the President of Nicaragua—one to the people detailing his recent misfortunes, and the other to the army. They will be read with interest, now that this unhappy republic is again embroiled in civil warfare. It must be remembered, however, that they present only the government view of the question; and in this, as in most other cases, there smay be two sides to the story.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen last evening got through a considerable amount of papers. The report of the committee in favor of disbanding Engine Company No. 16, and suspending Engine Company No 46, for street disturbances, was adopted: a commu nication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in reference to the current expenses of airing pavements, was received and referred The Board adjourned to meet again this evening.

The Board of Councilmen met again last evening and after disposing of the large number of one h indred and twelve papers, adjourned until Wednes day afternoon at the usual hour. Several communi cutions from the heads of departments, the Comptroller and the Mayor, were received and referred to the appropriate committees. A number of reports on grading and paving streets and on sewers were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the committee on the famous Gansevoort property was read a third time, and adopted without any debate. Towards the close of their evening labors a communication from John N. Genin was received, praying for an appropriation to clean the Sixteenth ward, as it was at present in a filthy condition, and with but little or no prospect. of its being cleaned this summer. The members of the Board got quite indignant at Mr. Genin's sending in the document in communication form, and al-most unanimously sent it back to him for correction and alteration. The hasty manner in which this branch of the Common Council disposed of this important communication shows rather plainly that they care little or nothing about the welfare of the community, as nothing is of so vital importance at present as the cleanliness of our streets and ave nues, now that the warm weather is in such close

The Board of Supervisors, after transacting all the business before them, adjourned to the first

Monday in July.

A large meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth ward was held last evening in Continental Hall. corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, for the purpose of expressing their opinions in re-lation to the granting of liquor licenses by the Excise Board. A report of the speeches that were made and the resolutions passed, will be found in another

The foreign news had a depressing influence on the prices of b cadstuffs, and sales of common brands of State door were made at a full decline of 124 cents per barrei, and Indian corn, being in light supply, only fell of one or two cents per bushel heat was quiet and sales limited. There was better feeling in cotton, though sales were said to be light, showing in some instances fully one-eighta of a cent adva ce, and in some instances one fourth of a cent hig or note; were claimed than those curren; at the close of the past week.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Singapore Bi-Monthly Circular of the 15th of April has acted us. he imports o gold dust firm the Archipelago during the fortnight, con

sisted of the ree hundred and seventy buncals. The rates reported for Australian were \$29 to \$29 25 bars, and \$28 to \$28 50 per buncal for dust. The exports , as above, amounted to 26 buncals.

BROOKLYN MATTERS. The persons arreste on Bunday for participating in the disturbances of that day were examined be te se the magist ate yesterday. One rioter, a lad about sixteen years of age, was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for six months, and three men to thirty days each, which was the maximum of punishment inflicted. The precautions taken by the authorities appear to have been The cases, as will be seen by the report of the examina ion of the prisoners, which may be found elsewhere, stood each by itself, and there was no indication of a previous un-derstanding, as had been apprehended by many-There was a large crowd assembled at the court house yesterday, but the excitement has now almost

entirely subsided.

The trial of the Farleys—husband and wife—for the murder, by poison, of an aged female, named Johannah Darby, was continued yesterday.

The Opening of Japan. The success which has attended Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan will by this time have silenced the most inveterate of the creakers who so confidently predicted that the Commodore would effect nothing, and that Japan would remain for many a year to come as se cluded and as barbarously guarded from the eye of the world as it has been for the last thousand years. This result has long been probable. From the moment the Emperor consent ed to hold intercourse with our envoy, the chances of failure were very slender, unless indeed, the instructions under which the latter was acting had displayed so little diplomatic skill as to provoke it. In this respect, Mr. Webster's instructions seem to have fulfilled the expectations that were formed with regard to their tenor, and to have adroitly aroused among the Japanese quite an earnest desire to see more of us, as we acknowledge we feel to know more of them. If we want their coal, it is now evident that they covet our railroads and telegraphs: and in agreeing to our proposals, they are just as likely to fancy themselves the gainers as the losers by the bargain. This is precisely the foeting on which matters should have been placed. We ask, in truth, nothing more than we are willing to give in return. Intercourse with Japan will in reality do more for the people of that empire than for us. To us it will give commercial facilities, and maritime advantages; they will derive from the event not only these identical benefits in a much larger degree, but the much greater ones of Christianity, civilization, and ultimately, some notion of political liberty. The difficulty was to persuade the Japanese that such was the case : a difficulty which repeated and uniform ly unsuccessful applications from Great Britain and other nations for permission to trade with Japan had largely contributed to magnify. It is not a little gratifying to us to record the fact that it has at length been surmounted, and by a countryman of ours: and though the feat may appear somewhat insignificant to-day, we are persuaded of nothing more intimately than that hereafter the opening of Japan to the commerce of the world, and the extension of civilized life into that hitherto impenetrable naunt of barbarism will be classed among the notable cras of history.

For it is hardly possible to set a limit on a

norizon to the vista of consequences which this single event opens to our view. It completes the work begun by the Portuguese and the Dutch centuries ago, and throws open the whole of the Pacific shores to Western enterprise, and Anglo-Saxon energy. Two centuries ago or more the Dutch and the Portuguese waged a feeble though spirited fight with the natives for a right of way on the eastern littoral of Asia with partial success, occasionally diversified by such scenes as the expulsion from these very Japanese islands now opened to our vessels. Now, the Dutch and the Portuguese are themselves but little better off than the Pacific Islanders. Their arate nationalities exist by the sufferance of the powerful nations of Europe. Their flag has been almost swept from the seas. The broom the former were fond of hoisting at the masthead has passed into the hands of nations, one of which at least was unborn when Von Tromp ruled the main, and their place on the Asiaticoast is filled by Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Strange it is to see how, after these centuries

of struggles, the more eivilized race is everywhere victorious. The feeble Asiatic has on all sides surrendered his policy and his patrimony, and has at last yielded his undeniable rights more resignedly than he could at first be brought to relinquish the smallest of the arrogant pretensions set up on his behalf by priests and flatterers. The English have long held the immense promontory of Hindostan. Within the last ten years they have made serious in roads on the Puniaub, and have overrun Cabul. Since 1851, they have added a fresh kingdom-Burmah-to their already overgrown empire. In the South, the continent of Australia--which had aborigines of its own, but one never hears of them ... is theirs, and in a very few years will be throwing off the colonial yoke and setting up like the United States. Islands of which we hear nothing are being silently added to this empire every year. Nor is France behindhand. She owns already several croups of islands in the neighborhood, and New Caledonia has but just been annexed to her empire, as a penal settlement. We must expect to hear of other acquisitions to be covered by the French flag before long. We are beginning to pursue the same policy. We have obtained a oothold in Japan, and a lot of land on one of the Loo Choo Islands; we shall shortly secure something more tangible than either of these, in the shape of a Hong Kong. The Sandwich Islands are knocking at our door for admission to the Union, and we shall be forced to grant their prayer before long. Other islands will follow their example. It is more than probable that out of this revolution in China will grow a state of things which will render it prudent for other commercial nations besides the English to make sure of a port within the Chinese dominions. We cannot of course foresee the exact nature of the contingency to which we allude; but we can readily conceive such a combination of events as would dictate very plainly the neces sity of our making some actual settlement in our own name on the coast, so as to secure the safety and protection of our ships and their crews. A small port, under our flag, at Shanghae, would answer the purpose.

By such steps has Providence designed that the Pacific shores shall be civilized simultaneously with the accomplishment of this stapendous task. Trade pursues her course, and eagerly seeks new channels of development. The period for opening actual commercial in.

tercourse with Japan will shortly arrive; and at Matemai or Sho-di-ma may reap golden harvests. Lines of steamers may be expected to ply between China and San Francisco, touching at the Loo Choo Islands and Japan, and thus the people of the two continents will for the first time be brought into rapid contact, and close intimacy. We rejoice to think that in conferring this singular been on his own countrymen and the Japanese, the framer of Perry's instructions has not been animated by any selfish feeling, or narrow prejudice, and that if the boon conferred by the treaty was not extended to all other nations besides the United States, the fault did not lie with us. England and France will lose no time in making the application required by Japanese pride: and before ten years, the Pacific Ocean will in all probability be covered by as many steamers as now float on the Atlantic.

Congress.-The Nebraska bill appears to have acted upon the members of Congress like the confusion of tongues introduced at the Tower of Babel-Nebraska has scattered them to the four winds, for scarcely a quorum has been present in either house, on any day since the passage of the bill. They appear to be well aware of the impending revolution in political parties of the country, consequent upon the spoils policy of the administration, the Nebraska question, the renewed agitation of the slavery question, and in the movements of the Know Nothings. Hence many of the Solons and wiseacres of the two houses at Washington have been dodging home to their constituents to see how the land lies, only to return more perplexed than before, with the revolutionary appearance of things. Yesterday a movement wa made by Gen. Walbridge, of the House, for an adjournment in July ; but from the mass of anfinished business of real importance, and from the fact that neither the Gadsden treaty spoils men, nor the patent speculators, nor the railroad land jobbers have as yet had a pull at the public plunder, the honest people of t'se country, who pay all the bills, may thank their stars we are blest with the final adjournment of this session of Congress as early as 'the middle of August or September; indeed the result of Gen. W.'s motion was an agreement on the part of the House to adjourn on the 14th of August.

The proposition of the Senate to take a recess for a month or two, and then to meet again, holds out a sorry prospect of an earlier day than the 1st of September. But we shall see. Perhaps the itching curiosity, anxiety, and dubiety of members concerning their dear constituents, may facilitate their final adjournment. We are in the midst of a political revolution, and a host of the law makers at Washington before next December will have made the discovery. Within the last ten days we have been favored with quite a catalogue of members of both houses, visiting this city in order to see how the land lies for our next Congressional elections, our next Governor, and the next Presidency. And they are welcome to all the information which they obtained. Perhaps, too, they may have discovered the necessity for a branch mint in New York. But as we can hardly expect anything of them now more generally acceptable than a speedy adjournment, let us hope that there may still be sufficient wisdom and patriotism in both houses to give this boon to the public. An early adjournment is the thing. It will enable all parties interested in the spoils to shape out their plans more deliberately for the next session We trust that this consideration will carry the day, and leave the administration to a few months of repose. What with their Gadsden treaties, the spoils, and their wars with Spain they very much require a little rest. Their labors have been arduous, and they must be exhausted.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?- The little free soil soft shell administration organ of this city, yclept the True National Democrat, is in a transition. It has become very feeble thin soup of executive patronage, and is evidently resolved upon raising another disturbance in the family on the Irish question. Hear what it recommends as the true policy of the

democratic party :democratic party:—
Honesily speaking, we believe that the democratic party will never become worthy of itself and worthy of its noble principles, until it thereughly Americanizes all its views, and wholly alienates itself from all foreign influences. There are, of course, exceptions to all general rules, and we are here and there acquainted with Irishmen whose hearts are sount, and whose judgments he norable. But, as a body, the Irish are always insincere, always corrupt, always ungrateful, ignorant, bigoted, and despotie. They are until for freedesm, and cannot properly appreciate it. Their sense of equality is nothing but an intene selfishness, and their sense of justice, that which pays most for the most periody. From such elements of mischief, we say, with the Ritual, Good Lord, deliver us I as well as the democratic party.

This is a naked proposition to swap off the Irish vote for the Know Nothings. The paper

Irish vote for the Know Nothings. The paper advancing this proposition is an organ of the administration. It is in the confidence of Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet. Now, then, we desire an answer "by authority" to this question: Is the True National Democrat authorized by the President, or Cabinet, or any of them, to throw out this proposition for easting off the Irish and adopting the Know Nothings as the basis of the reorganization of the administration democratic party? Can the Washington

THE STREETS-THE HOT WEATHER-THE CHOLERA.—The hot weather is upon us—the pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day" is all around. A violent winter of consumptions, and rheumatisms, and a stormy and disagreeable spring, with its pneumonia and dysenteries, will probably be succeeded by an unhealthy summer. The evaporations from river bottoms, swamps and marshes, of the immense amounts of water which drenched the earth since last January, will be very apt to produce a crop of fevers and choleras throughout the country. The substantials of life are excessively dear-as the summer vegetables are brought into the market, they will be consumed in unusual quantities, filling up many a chink in the stomachs of our people, heretofore appropriated to roast beef, mutton, pork and bacon. The consequence will be that our population will become more liable to the cholera, hould that dreadful disease assume again the character of an epidemic. We are thus admonished of the extraordinary obligation devolving upon our local authorities to clean the streets, and to prepare against the threatened extension of the cholcra, from a few sporadic cases to a general epidemic.

cases to a general epidemic.

Mr. Glazier, in taking the sweeping of Broadway from the hands of Genin, promised to keep it clean. He had no right to make such a promise, to the total neglect of other streets. But be has failed to fulfil it, even in regard to Broadway, for it is easy to perceive that it is gradually getting dirtier and dirtier from day to day. But Broadway is a perfect picture of cleanliness contrasted with the cross streets, side streets, bye streets, and back streets. In

the lowest and most thickly inhabite & localithose whose ingenuity and thrift land them first ties, where cleanliness is most need d, the genius of filth and malaris reigns sur seme. The gutters, charged to the brim with r s black, pulpy mass of fermenting na tiness, ne ed only a good hot day to diffuse the cholera where it may already exist, and to introduce it where it otherwise would not exist. We c annot, in justice to our fellew citizens, permit this state of things to carry us into the mon' h of July. Accordingly, unless Mr. Glazie r, and the Mayor, and all others concerned, se t to work in good faith to clean the dirty stree As, including the dirtiest, we shall be compelled , to fall back again upon the people themselv es, and the saving expedient of a provision al sanitary government for the proper cleaning of the city. We escaped the yellow fever and the cholera last year, through the me rey of Providence. If we negleet our duty t o the streets again, we have no right to expect to be again exempted from the natural penalt' has of such neglect. We have no right to calc alate upon revelling in the midst of filth with, the same impanity the second time. The streets must be cleaned, or we may count upo a the cholera for the whole summer.

THE C MONDITION OF OUR DOCKS.—To say that New Y ork is one of the worst governed and diruer & of cities is but to state a fact which is almo at as well known as the metropolis itselr. Whe n we speak of our city the imagination pictur as streets recking with filth, sunken lots in w so e stagnant waters the carcases of animals re permitted to lie rotting in the sun, engendering the most poisonous miasma, dilapi-dated houses under whose well ventilated roofs the children of poverty try in vain to find a shelter from the storms of heaven and the still more pitiless storms of the world; but the evils with which New York is afflicted are too numerous to recount and too painful to dwell upon at length. Many of them, we know, cannot be removed by legislation; many of them are produced by individual neglect, and many of them are incidental to all great cities. We only desire at present to speak of one in particular, which can be remedied by our municipal government. We allude to the condition of the docks on the East and North rivers, a subject which appears to have been entirely forgotten by our authorities, but which is of the utmost importance to a large class of our population It is a matter that our commercial community feel a direct interest in, and which they have vainly attempted to procure legislative action

we are aware that steam dredges are employed for the cleaning of the docks, but there is not a sufficient number of them. In some places, the mud is from six to ten feet deep, while the water at full tide is not more than eight or nine feet. The consequence of this is sometimes very serious, as was proved in the case of the Joseph Walker, which was destroyed by fire at the same time the Great Republic was burned. Every effort was made to float her into the stream when she caught fire, but the mud in which she lay held her with such tenacity that it was found utterly impossible to

move her.

The accumulation of filth in the docks is produced partly by the defective manner in which the sewers are constructed. Instead of being carried to the end of the piers, where their contents would be carried away by the current, they discharge their contents from the bulkheads, to which the currents seldom extend. The effects of this are perceptible when the tide is out, in the disgusting appearance the docks present, and the sickening stench arising from the putrid mass that lies at the bottom. The remedy for this is very obvious. Let the number of dredges be increased; let the sewers be carried the entire length of the piers, and let all the piers that may hereafter be built, be so constructed as to offer no obstruction to the force of the current.

Lecture upon the Ruins of Nineveh Last evening Rev. Leonard Racon, of New Haven, read a paper before the Young Yon's Christian Association, tribution to Biblical Knowledge from the Ruing of Nineveh." There was quite a large audience present at their rooms at Stuyvesant Institute. Mr. Howard Crosby presided. The Rev. gentleman commenced by giving an histori-

Howard Crosby presided.

The Rev. gentleman commenced by giving an historical shetch of the Assyrian Empire, tracing its progress down to its final discolution. After glancing at the scriptural secount of the foundation of Nineveh, by Ashur, con of Shem, the lecturer processed to give an account of its present condition, wish special reference to the confirmation which it gave to the fulfillment of prophecy. He described briefly its geographical position. It stood on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite to the modern city of Mosul. Its site was the same with that of the village of Meniah and the tomb of Jonah, situated about three quarters of a mile from the river. The city was the favorite residence of the Assyrian kings, and was frequently referred to in holy writ, as a place of vast commercial importance. The present remains were of the most interesting character, with ramparts and ditch four miles in circuit. The walls about twenty feet in height were of the most modern city. At thirst sight of the present rains a range of hilla presented themselves frem which excavations were constantly being made, in one of which the tomb of Jonah was placed, the site of which is now covered by a mosque. The various inscriptions and hieroglyphics resembled greatly those of stabylon. The speaker described the present appearances of the mounts with great minuteness, and descented upon the various theories existing upon their origination. In reference to the mysterious inscriptions upon the architectural remains, he referred particularly to the revent discoveries and researches made by Layard, which had resulted in the explanation of these strange, emblematic characters, and in the solution of a problem which bad been a mystery for ages. It was one of the most marvellous achievements of modern times. He say the in conclusion of the religious aspect of the question, and of the confirmation which the sacred writings had received from modern research. The rev. gentleman referred frequently during his remarks to a missionary ma

Marine Affairs.

PAYANNAH STRANSHIPS.—The steamship Knoxville will leave on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 4 o'clock P. M., as heretofore.

STEAMSHIP ENTIRE CITY, McGowan, sailed yesterday for Havana and New Orleans.

The STEAMSH CHARLE CITY, McGowan, sailed yesterday for Havana and New Orleans.

The STEAMSH OSPEKY.—This steamer, we understand, has changed owners, and been purchased by Philadelphia parties. She is intended to be run, when placed in complete order, between this port and Boston, connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to give increased facilities to the shippers and merchants of this city and Eoston. The trade is now very large, and increasing rapidly.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Later from Porto Rico. By the bark J. W. Dyer we have news to the 20th of May.

The heavy rains had set in, which greatly retarded.

The heavy rains had set in, which greatly retarded the taking off the crop.

American vessels were scarce throughout the island and St. Thomas. They were much wanted.

Freights were 50c. to 55c. for sugar; \$3.50 for molasses on deck. For Great Britain, \$5 per ton.

Sugar is in demand at \$3 a \$3 37½. Molasses 10c. a 11c. Coffee 10c. a 11c.

American provisions in moderate demand, with an upward to mency in prices.

Lumber—P. pine at \$35 a 40, white pine \$34 a \$36, with filmited stock. Cooperage materials scarce, and wanted. Shocks with heads \$3, hoops \$45 a \$56, as per quality.

Williamsburg City News.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning early, the office of Lrs. Brady & Devendorf, 65 Fourth street, was burglariously entered and robbed of a silver watch, valued at \$46, the property of Dr. Brady, and \$3 in money.

A trotting match for \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between b. g. Wedge and br. g. Frank, came off yesterday afternoon. Frank, driven by Wm. Whelan, was the favorite previous to the start, at ten to whelan, was the favorite previous to the start, at ten to six; and those who backed him were great losers by the transaction. He proved himself much the fastest horse of the two; but in this instance the race was not to the swift, as his driver at the start was guilty of a breach of the rules, for which the judges distanced him. This de-cision created considerable til feeling among the losers, while unbiased men declared that they—the judges had acted correctly, and that if their example should be followed for the future, the trotting track would be much better patronized than it has been of late.

The track was in most excellent order; and the day being fine, those who attended were much disappointed

The track was in most excellent order; and the day being fine, those who attended were much disappointed at the abrupt termination of the race. The bay horse, driven by Issac Woodruff, won the pole, and was well lapped on Frank when the "go" was given; but in an instant afterwards, Whelan's fivrse broke into a fall ron, and continued to run until he got in front of the other and had taken the pole, compelling Issac to take his horse up, or go on the top of the wagon of Whelan. This occurrence threw Issac back several lengthd, while Whelan continued to dash shead at the top of his speed, passing the quarter pole in forty three seconds, taking another good run meanwhile. Issac broke up on the backstretch, but his horse proved a different kind of breaker than the other; he danced about until Whelan was at least a distance ahead of him. Whelan seeing this, made every effort to have the dag fall in the face of his opponent; and on he dashed, passing the half mile in 1:33. Issac worked along as well as he could on a trot, but seeing that that gait was not sharp enough to save him, made a desperate run on the lower tarn and part of the way up the homestretch, passing the distance stand before the flag fell; and for lear that the judges should put him back for what he had gained, he hastened to the stand to complain of Wholan for his conduct at the start. The judges however, had made up their minds to punish the first violation of the rules, and they ceclared that the bay horse (Wosle) had won the match, and that when a jockey rides or drives foul, he must be distanced. If by accident, the race is taken from him; and if intentional, he shall not drive or rise again during the season following its occurrence. The frequent assertion of Whelan, that hy perbolical yesterday atternoon.

The following is a summary:—
Mosray, June 12.—Trotting match, \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

THE SABBATH SC

City Intelligence.
THE SAEBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THE MORAL
DRAMA.
About one hundred Sabbath school teachers, male and About one hundred Sabbath school teachers, male and female, assembled in the lecture room of the Amity street church, last night, to discuss the question whether the so-called moral drama should be patronized by professed Christians. The subject, it appears, has caused considerable commotion, for some time past, among a portion of the religious community, and the conduct of such ministers as have been induced to lend their countenance to the moral drama, has been freely speken of tenderson, as therefore, ascential, that there tenance to the moral drama, has been freely spoken of and censured. It was, therefore, expected that there would be a warm debate, but as the meeting appeared to be unanimous, the subject was not discussed. The meeting was called to order by the President, J. C. Barter, and after the usual preliminaries, the question "bo excursions promote the interests of Sunday schools?" was debated. This was terminated, after about an hour's discussion, without a vote having been taken upon it, and the following preamble and resolution adopted—Whereas several of the theatres in the city of "ev York have recently brought to the attention of the public adramatic representation of the work of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, emit ed "Uncil Tom's Cabin," and other pieces of similar character, comprehending what is enlied to "moral drama," and whereas, in the view of this body, the theatre with all its associations and influences is evil and persicious; and whereas, in the view of this body, the theatre with all its associations and influences is evil and persicious; and whereas, we have been made to stract elergymen and professing Christians to the seats of the theatre, for the purpose of winnessing this new product of the drama; and whereas, we have heard that a number of professed Christians have been made to state the theatre for the above numed purpose, thus lending their meters of collegistanding after a contract of the professed Christians have been induced to visit he theatre for the above numed purpose, thus lending their patiences and example to this alturement of collegisanding after a contract of the professed Christians have been formed and professed Christians have been made all professed christians have been formed and professed christians have been formed and all professed christians have been formed and the contract of the professed christians have been formed and the state of the contract of the professed christians have been formed and the contract of the professed christians have been formed and the contract of the

The excess and example to this allurement of folly and disabilities.

Resolved. That we exposely and affectionately urgo upon all professed followers of Christ to abstain from lending any countenance whatever to this new attempt to scaure the patronage and support of the march and Christian public for the theatre, and that we appeal to all who are consected with the Sunday school work to discourage every teadescy toward such a movement.

What effect this action of the Association of Sunday School Teachers will have upon the "moral drama," it is impossible to say; but they appear determined to use their utmost influence in preventing Ministers from giving it encouragement and support by their presence.

THE EXCISE BOARD. sat yesterday at the Mayor's office. Present—Alderma Lord, and Councilmen Mather and Baxter. At the open

Lerd, and Councilmen Mather and Baxter. At the opening of the Board, there was some excitement, occasione by the absence of the Alderman, and the fear of the liquor sellers that he intende giving them the go-by. At near eleven o'cicck

Councilman Maxima addressed the numerous applicated to the seller man it would be impossible to decide upon any application to day. He wished them to understand, before he took his seat, that there were certain regularements of the law which must be fulfilled, if licenses were granted to any. The Beard of Excise, he said, would have the liberty of asking certain questions, and he hoped that nore would be offended at the questions asked, as no questions would be put excepting those that were of them required by law.

When the Councilman concluded there was some applicate from the applicants from bis district, and hr. laxier would do ill ewise with his district.

Captain Walling, the Captain of the Police of the Elightenth ward, was present to mark out those who had violated the law and been troubles me to deal with daring the past year. He questioned some pretty sharply upon the character of their houses, and by his cross-examinations made it quite clear whether or not the ap-

ing the past year. He questioned some pretty sharply upon the character of their houses, and by his cross-exeminations made it quite clear whether or not the applicant was entitled to a license. At 11 o'clock, much to the delight of the crowd, Alderman Lord made his appearance, and after a short consultation decided to grant licenses in this ward, but adopting a series different from that of the previous commissioners. It was agreed that each applicant should answer certain questions required by law, in regard to the character of his house, its locality, dec, and after such statements have been made by all the applicants, the Beard is to take the list and enquire into the merits of each case for themselves, and then decide who shall and who shall not have a license, the Captain of the Ward Police afterwards distributing the papers to the successful applicants. Therefore the whole of yestercay was spent in taking the statements of those wishing to be licensed, and to day will be spent in the same way. There are three hendred and thirty two liquor desiers in this ward at the present time.

MILITARY PARADE OF THE PIRST AND THED BRIGADE

MILITARY PARADE OF THE FIRST AND THIRD BRIGADE OF THE NEW YORK STATE MILITIA. The First Brigade of the New York State Militia, con-

sisting of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Regiments, will visit East New York to-day. The regimental line is to be formed on Broome street, at 7 o'clock precisely, this morning.

The Third Brigade, under Brigadier General Hell and staff, will also make their annual paradic to day, consisting of the infantry part only, who are to assemble in taigue dress, fully armed and equipped for drill, with one ony's rations. The line will be formed in East New York, Long Island, at half-past nine o'clock, A.M. Cars will be in readiness at the Brooklyn depot. South ferry, at half-past eight o'clock, A.M., to convey the soldiers to the place of forming line. The staff of General Hall will assemble at his head-quarters at seven o'clock in the morning.

at hair-past eight o'clock, A.M., to convey the soldiers to the place of forming line. The saft of General Hall will assemble at his head-quarters at seven o'clock in the morning.

The City Guard, Capt. Ferris, to day, make their anniversary parade and excursion, and have made extensive preparations to have a splendid time. The company assemble at their arm y in Broadway, at one o'clock this afternoon, in full born, with their new bine pants.

The company will leave the armory at two o'clock precisely, and will proceed to Broadlyn to the Florreport House, there to partake of an entertainment, by in dition of the proprietors, Russell, Chase & Co., thence to the steamboat George taw, foot of Fulton street. Eartiver, to proceed to Gher Cove, returning to-morrow evening. At Glon Cove the visiters will quarter at Ornabed's Hotel. The City Guard is one of the circk companies of our city milita and know how to do things up in the style. Their excursion to-day will no doubt be a great entertaisment to all who participate in it. Colonel M. M. Van Buren, Lieutenant colonel Homer Boutwick. Adjutant H. S. Blatchford and Captain A. C. Castel, adjutant H. S. Blatchford and Captain A. C. Castel, or one of the Scotlish companies, will go with the party as their invites guests.

Company E. Jefferson Gaard, Captain J. J. Rose, went on their annual excursion yesterday, to East New York York Tevice valuable prizes were awarded to the best shots, and the company bore home with them a well rilidies target.

The Continental Guards, Captain J. C. Helme, will visit Eoston on the coming anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The company will muster at their armory, Engle crill rooms, at three o'clock, P. M., on the loth instant, accompanied by Shelton's Australean brane bant, and leave in the steamer from the foot of Corlands treet at five o'clock, P. M., by the way of Worcester, en route for Roston, where they will remain until Monday attennoon, 19th instant.

An annual meeting of the stockholders of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of this city was held yesterday af-

dele and W. W. L. Voorhis acting as the inspectors. When the votes were counted the result was announced as follows:—Beard of Managers—John A. Kennedy, Wilson Small, Joseph Seria Fanned Booth, Indideas Pavids, R. M. Lemill, James W. Hale, John Plusent, James Stephens, John G. Clayton, Joseph R. Taylor, 2. C. Prackney, John Medica and W. W. L. Voorbie were shown inspectors. The election passed off very quietly, there being no op-position telect in the field, and only a few over 200 votes being polled in all. Police Intellig

Coroners' Inquests.

Coroners' Inquests.

Deam Caused by the Falling of a Wall in Warring Striker.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital, on the body of a famile named Margaret Doran, nged thirty-three years, and a native of Ireland, shose death was caused by the falling of a wall from a house in process of pulling down, at 47 Warren street. The deceased, it appears by the evidence, was in the building picking up chips and sticks, when the wall in quantics fell and c ushed her up amongst the brioks, inflecting an injury which shortly after caused her death, the wall in question had been left for some time past in a very dangerous condition. The jury thereupon readered the following verdict:—"That deceased came to her death by the falling of the westerly side wall of building the year, and has been for several months past, left in a reckless and dangerous condition."

The LATE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Sylvester Clark, whose death was caused by injuries received from belog vin over by the locomotive engine belonging to the New Haven Railroad Company, hear Harte. The accident occurred a few days ago. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death caused by being struck by an engine of the New Haven Railroad Company.

Board of Supervisors.

Two bills were ordered to be paid—one of \$686, for beeds and stationery, and one or two small bills for advertising, were referred.

A resolution awarding to the extra clark in the Tax formulasioner's office from the lat April to the lat avgust, the same pay as that received by the permanent clerk, was referred.

There being no other business before Supervisors, the leard, on motion, adjourned to the first Monday in July.

BATTLE BETWEEN AN OFFICER AND PHISOMER.—Yesterday afternoon Capt. Farley, of the watch, arrested a man named Andrew Cunningham, in the third story of a house in Fouth Sixth street. Not being armed with a club, he was savegely attacked by the prisoner, and they fought for a considerable time before the prisoner was overcome. Capt. F. succeeded in the arrest, but not without a good deal of bruising and some bleesing.

Police.—John Phinney, arrested or stealing brass from

Folicia—John Phinner, arrected or stealing brass from the New Jersey Railroad Cow pany, was flood \$5. James Delaney, convicted of stealing a ceat, was committed to jail for three months. James Smith, charged with assault and hattery upon Edward Shilton, was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to appear for trial. Wm. Thompson, while druss beat bis wire, and was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to appear for trial. For selling liquar on Sunday he was faced \$10. There were five cases of drunk and diso derly persons, also, he ore the Recorder yesterday, who were mostly fined \$4 or committed to the cells for two cays. Two of them were women.

I SHIVAL—The Indies of St. Matthew's (Egisopal) Church will hold a strawberry festival on Wednesday evening, at Commercial Hall. The laddes of the First Reformed Butch Church held their festival last evening, and were very successful.

Personal Intelligence.
Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has appointed Maj.
A. Allen, of Esinbridge, Ga., Commissioner, and Jan
R. Butts, Esq., of Milledgeville Surveyor, to meet al
commission, on the part of the State of Florida, to r
the boundary line between the above named Stat
The commission meets on the 20th of this month.

The commission meets on the 20th of this month.

The following names were recorded at Gilpin's Exchange Reading Rooms, Wall street, yesterday: R. H. Carhart, Macon, Ga.; James M Ingraham, Maine; August Schuitze, Lafayette, La.; J. Hughes, Liverpool; H. J. Oeborne, Augusta, Ga.; Walter Beebe, Cadis, Ohio.

Don Carlos Ortiz and family, Habana; C. D. Athorpo and family, Florida: Capt. Long and lady, New Hampshire, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Union Flace Hotel.

Place Hotel.

Amongst the arrivals at the Prescott House were W. T. Coleman, San Francisco, Cal.; Capt Wm. Gooke, ship Quick Step, Mr. Holford, England; Mr. F. Holford ditto; C. McCarty, New Orleans; N. B. Stone, Boston; Alex. Warbury, Esvana; J. M. Lord, Portsmouth, N.H. Warbury, Ravana; J. M. Lord, Portsmouth, N. H.
Count de Ognea and famity, Havana; Capt. Foster,
British Army, F. de Lezarde and family, Paria; S. de
Openham, Cologne; Dr. H. Boyd and Indy, Florida; Major Donaldson, U. S. Army; J. G. de Lego and party, London, Hen. D. P. Barnard and family, Albany; Capt. G. R.
R. Beed, Lundon; A. D. Fletcher, Hiverpool; Robert
intere Barry, England, were amongst the arrivals yesteray at the St. Nicholas.

ay at the 51 Nicholas.

T. H. Benton, Philadelphia; A. Andrews, Canada; C. Abbott, Wiscensin; B. Washington, ditto; C. R. Kemmerley, Washington, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the astor.

Kajor Crossman, U. S. Army; I. H. Whittlesey, U. S. Army; Hon. I. S. Pardee, Consul to Nicaragous, Gen. W. S. Caleban Canonsburg, Pa.; Col. Cooper, U. S. Army; Lieut. Fauntleroy, U. S. Navy, arrived at the Irving House yesterday.

Hon. D. A. Noble, Michigan; Hon. John B. Macey, Wiscensin; Hon. R. H. Sennott, La.; Co. E. W. Macshall, Charleston, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ARRIVALS.

Metropolitan Hotel.

From Savaunah, in steamship Fiorida—Miss Atwood, Mcs A S Anderson, Miss M C Anderson, Miss Araold and servant. R. A. Heery, Thos Craig, Miss Clay, Miss F W Cowless, Miss C F Cowless Miss C Government of Cohon and Lady, Ochen, W C Carpenter, Mr Cunningham, C N Elle, C Ellett. A R Gordon, J R Haig, T K Hason, P L Hyde, Hr Irish and two children, J S Tagraham, Name P L Hyde, Hr Irish and two children, J S Tagraham, Kine, E Kissan, Sis C V Lardton, R Syer, Miss F Polhit, Wm M Rowland, E H. Read, R Satabaurg C H Sibley, G A Simondonia, E H. Read, R Satabaurg C H Sibley, G A Simondonia, He Read, R Satabaurg C H Sibley, G A Simondonia, E H. Read, R Satabaurg C H Sibley, G A Simondonia, C Marchadam, Miss C L Lardton, R Syer, Miss Folkit, Wm M Rowland, G C Contant in the steamship Roander, A P Spencer and Lady, Moses Piss. Geo Q Billott, andrew R Kendall, Geo Constantine Samuel J Pika, Dr Jos t. Mosby, Indy, two daughters and two sons, Miss S J Alien. Mr M P Tract. Thos Mutchins, John P Avery, Mrs Ann M Bischett, Edward J Read, Jno J Brown, Thoe L Southard, Wiles C Frest Robt J Hancock, And Pike Robert H Galt, Capt N Crowell, Wm E bhortt, Thomas Emith, Frank Byr-Capt N Crowell, Wm E bhortt, Thomas Emith, Prank Byr-Capt N Crowell, Wm E bhortt, Thomas Emith, Prank Byr-Capt N Crowell, Wm E bhortt, Thomas Emith, Prank Byr-Capt N Crowell, Wm E bhortt, Thomas Emith, Prank Byr-Capt N Crowell, Wm E bhortt, Thomas Emith, Prank Byr-Capt N Crowell, Wm E bhortt, Thomas Emith, Prank Byr-Capt N Crowell, Wm E bhortt, Thomas Emith, Prank Byr-Capt N Crowell, Wm E Contant N Crowell N Cro

Obstuary.

An ancient free colored man, aged 103 years, a native of Africa, named Louis, died very suddenly, on the 4th inst., in New Orleans. The Coroner was summoned, and held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of "Death from old age" was the result of the inquiry. This might be called living to a ripe old age.